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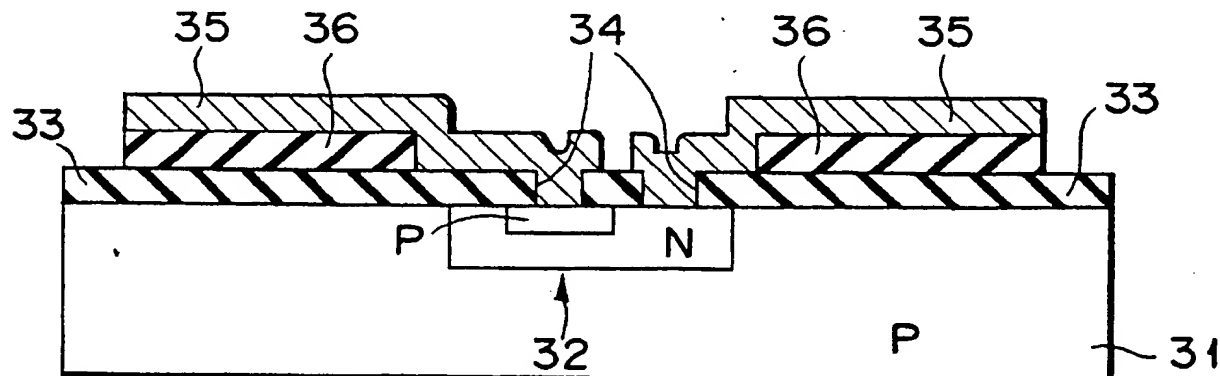
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(54) **Semiconductor device.**

(57) A semiconductor device comprises a semiconductor substrate (31), a first insulation film (33) formed on the semiconductor substrate, a metal film (35) for forming a bonding pad on the first insulation

film, and a second insulation film (36) which is formed between the first insulation film and the bonding pad and which is stiffer than the first insulation film.



**FIG. 3**

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## SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

The present invention relates to an improvement in electrodes of a semiconductor device in which a copper type wire is used as a bonding wire.

Generally, in a high-frequency semiconductor device, an integrated circuit and the like, an electrode is formed of aluminum. The aluminum allows a bonding pad to be formed on an oxide film on a silicon substrate.

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a conventional semiconductor device.

In Fig. 1, element 13 having a PN junction, such as a transistor, is formed in the surface region of silicon substrate 11. Oxide film 12 is formed on silicon substrate 11 and has contact hole 14 for extracting an electrode. Aluminum electrode 15 is thus extracted through contact hole 14 and allows a bonding pad to be formed on oxide film 12.

The above-described configuration of the conventional semiconductor device has a drawback wherein a stress locally concentrates directly under the bonding pad.

As illustrated in Fig. 2, semiconductor chip 16 including the above-described configuration of the conventional semiconductor device is mounted on lead frame 17. Aluminum electrode 15 is thus connected to an external lead by copper type wire 18 made of copper, copper alloy or the like. Since the wire is stiff enough to be used as a bonding wire, aluminum electrode 15 is bent to be connected to the external lead. In the conventional semiconductor device, semiconductor chip 16 is greatly damaged and crack 19 is easy to occur in oxide film 12 directly under the bonding pad or even in silicon substrate 11 under oxide film 12.

If crack 19 occurs in oxide film 12, an insulation state cannot be maintained, and a leak or a short circuit is caused between electrodes.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a semiconductor device which prevents a stress from locally concentrating directly under a bonding pad to eliminate damage caused from bonding of a copper type wire.

To attain the above object, a semiconductor device according to one aspect of the present invention comprises:

- a semiconductor substrate;
- a first insulation film formed on a semiconductor substrate;
- a metal film for forming a bonding pad on the first insulation film; and
- a second insulation film which is formed between the first insulation film and the bonding pad and which is stiffer than the first insulation film.

A semiconductor device according to another

aspect of the present invention comprises:

- a semiconductor substrate;
- a first insulation film formed on the semiconductor substrate;
- 5 a metal film for forming a bonding pad on the first insulation film;
- a second insulation film which is formed between the first insulation film and the bonding pad and which is stiffer than the first insulation film; and
- 10 a bonding wire connected to the bonding pad.

A semiconductor device according to still another aspect of the present invention comprises:

- a semiconductor substrate on which a semiconductor element is formed;
- 15 a first insulation film having a contact hole in a predetermined region thereof;
- a metal film connected to the semiconductor element through the contact hole, for forming a bonding pad on the first insulation film; and
- 20 a second insulation film which is formed between the first insulation film and the bonding pad and which is stiffer than the first insulation film.

This invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a conventional semiconductor device;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing a semiconductor chip including the conventional semiconductor device shown in Fig. 1, in which a copper type wire is used as a bonding wire;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a semiconductor chip including the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 3, in which a copper type wire is used as a bonding wire.

A semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The elements common to all the drawings are denoted by the same reference numerals to avoid repeating the descriptions of the same elements.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In Fig. 3, element 32 having a PN junction is formed in the surface region of silicon substrate 31. Oxide film (first insulation film) 33 such as an SiO<sub>2</sub> film is formed on silicon substrate 31. Contact hole 34 for extracting an electrode is formed in oxide film 33. Aluminum electrodes 35 is thus extracted through contact hole 34 and allows a bonding pad

to be formed. Silicon compound 36 such as  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  - (second insulation film), which is stiffer than oxide film 33, is formed between the bonding pad and oxide film 33.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a semiconductor chip including the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 3, in which a copper type wire is used as a bonding wire.

In Fig. 4, semiconductor chip 37 on which the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 3 is mounted on lead frame 38. Lead frame 38 is then heated at 200 to 450°C and copper type wire 39 is bonded to the bonding pad of semiconductor chip 37 by thermocompression bonding or vibration (ultrasound).

When copper type wire 39 is bonded to the bonding pad, ball 39a of wire 39 and aluminum electrode 35 serving as a bonding pad are deformed, which causes a shock in a lower portion of the bonding pad. Since silicon compound 36, which is stiffer than oxide film 33, is formed directly under the bonding pad to which wire 39 is bonded, a stress can be prevented from locally concentrating directly under the bonding pad and thus a shock can be reduced.

Conventionally, 5 to 30 percent of manufactured semiconductor devices had defects of leakage and defects in withstand voltage as initial characteristics. In the present invention, the rate of semiconductor devices having such defects can be decreased below 0.01 %. It is turned out from a high-temperature shelf test and a heat cycle test that the semiconductor device of the present invention has ten times as long duration of time as the conventional device has.

A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device according to the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 3.

First, oxide film 33 is formed on silicon substrate 31 in which element 32 is formed, and contact hole 34 is formed in a predetermined region of oxide film 33. Silicon compound 36 is then deposited on oxide film 33 by the LPCVD method and is patterned by the PEP (photo etching process). After that, aluminum is deposited on silicon compound 36 and then patterned to form aluminum electrode 35 having a bonding pad.

To increase the step coverage of aluminum electrode 35, it is effective to form an oxide film on silicon compound 36 by the CVD method.

It is preferable that the thickness of silicon compound 36 formed directly under the bonding pad is within a range capable of obtaining an effect of reducing a shock caused by bonding of the bonding wire.

If silicon compound 36 is a nitride film, it is desirable that the thickness of the nitride film is at least 500 Å and it is the most effective that the

thickness ranges from 1000 to 3000 Å.

In the above embodiment, a nitride film such as  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  is used as compound 36 for reducing a shock formed directly under the bonding pad. Instead of the nitride film, a compound which is stiffer than oxide film 33 can be used. Even if a nitrogen compound such as  $\text{SiON}$ , carbide such as silicon carbide ( $\text{SiC}$ ), or a silicon compound including both the nitrogen compound and the carbide, is used, the same effect can be obtained.

It is needless to say that the present invention can be applied to all semiconductor elements as well as transistors, diodes and IC elements.

Reference signs in the claims are intended for better understanding and shall not limit the scope.

### Claims

1. A semiconductor device comprising:  
a semiconductor substrate (31);  
a first insulation film (33) formed on said semiconductor substrate;  
a metal film (35) for forming a bonding pad on said first insulation film; and  
a second insulation film (36) which is formed between said first insulation film and said bonding pad and which is stiffer than said first insulation film.
2. A semiconductor device according to claim 1, characterized in that said second insulation film (36) is a silicon compound.
3. A semiconductor device according to claim 1, characterized in that said second insulation film (36) has a thickness of 500 Å or more.
4. A semiconductor device according to claim 2, characterized in that said silicon compound contains nitrogen.
5. A semiconductor device according to claim 2, characterized in that said silicon compound contains carbon.
6. A semiconductor device comprising:  
a semiconductor substrate (31);  
a first insulation film (33) formed on said semiconductor substrate;  
a metal film (35) for forming a bonding pad on said first insulation film;  
a second insulation film (36) which is formed between said first insulation film and said bonding pad and which is stiffer than said first insulation film; and  
a bonding wire (39) connected to said bonding pad.
7. A semiconductor device according to claim 6, characterized in that said second insulation film (36) is a silicon compound.
8. A semiconductor device according to claim 6, characterized in that said second insulation film (36) has a thickness of 500 Å or more.

9. A semiconductor device according to claim 6, characterized in that said bonding wire (39) is made of one of copper and an alloy containing copper.
10. A semiconductor device according to claim 7, characterized in that said silicon compound contains nitrogen. 5
11. A semiconductor device according to claim 7, characterized in that said silicon compound contains carbon. 10
12. A semiconductor device comprising:  
a semiconductor substrate (31) on which a semiconductor element (32) is formed;  
a first insulation film (33) having a contact hole (34) in a predetermined region thereof; 15  
a metal film (35) connected to said semiconductor element through said contact hole, for forming a bonding pad on the first insulation film; and  
a second insulation film (36) which is formed between said first insulation film and said bonding pad and which is stiffer than said first insulation film. 20
13. A semiconductor device according to claim 12, characterized in that said second insulation film (36) is a silicon compound. 25
14. A semiconductor device according to claim 12, characterized in that said second insulation film (36) has a thickness of 500 Å or more.
15. A semiconductor device according to claim 13, characterized in that said silicon compound contains nitrogen. 30
16. A semiconductor device according to claim 13, characterized in that said silicon compound contains carbon. 35

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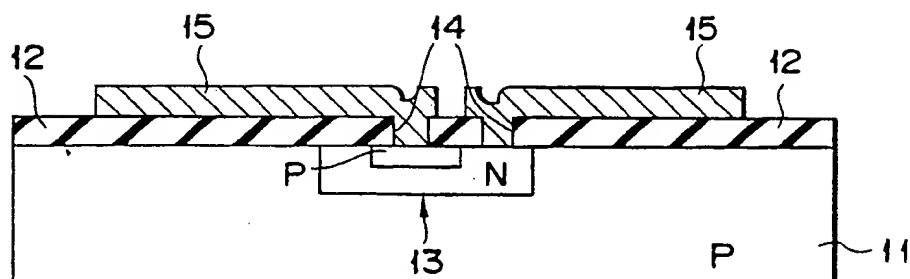


FIG. 1

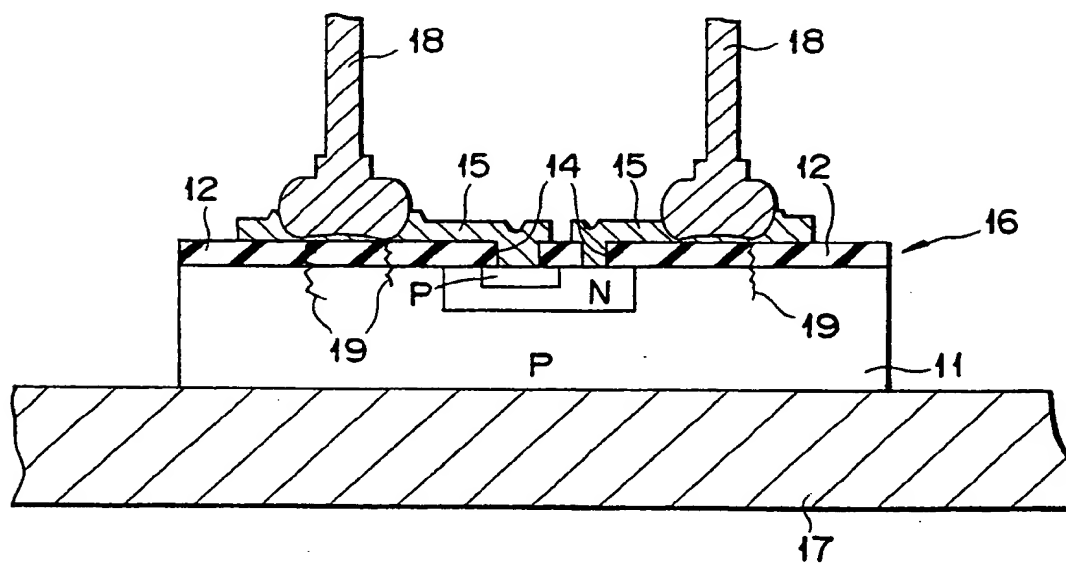


FIG. 2

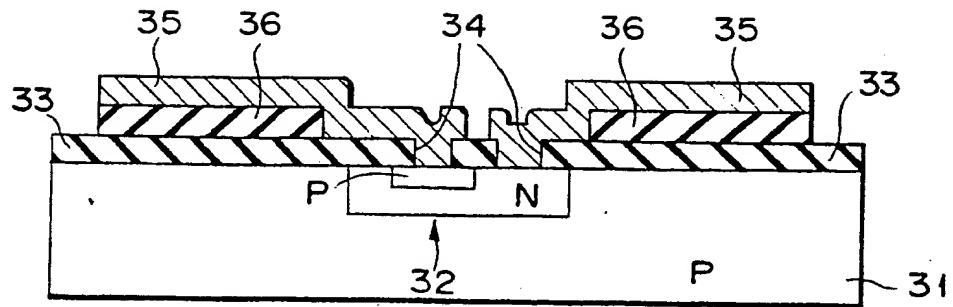


FIG. 3

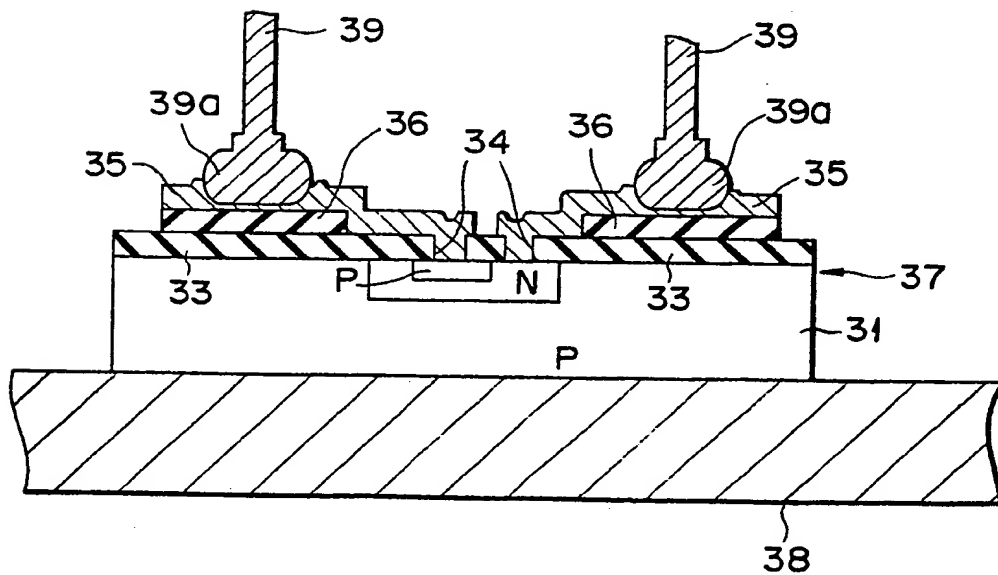


FIG. 4

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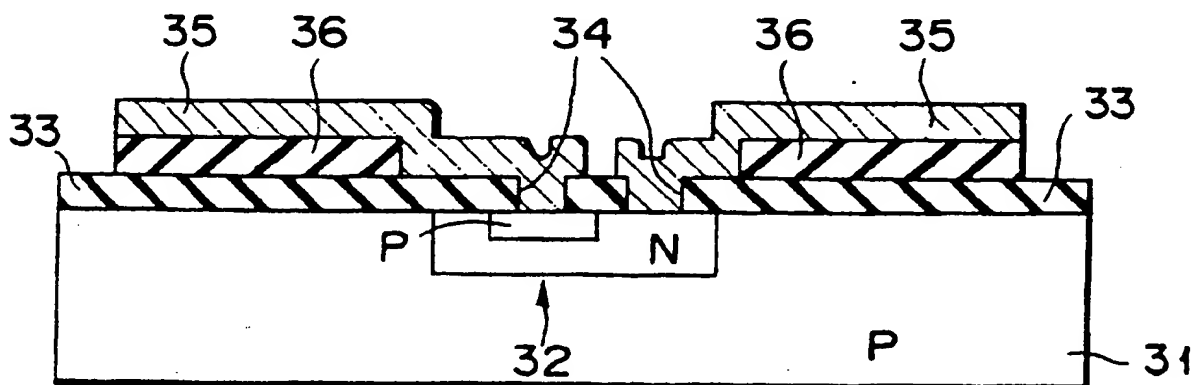
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24.07.91 Bulletin 91/30(71) Applicant: **Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba**  
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**FIG. 3****EP 0 405 501 A3**



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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 11 2253

### DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
P,X	EP-A-0 328 262 (EXAR CORP.) * Column 4, lines 18-49; claim 1; figure 2 * - - - -	1,6-8,10, 12-15	H 01 L 23/485
X	GB-A-2 092 376 (NEC LTD) * Figure 3B; page 3, line 119 - page 4, line 8 * - - - -	1-4,6-8, 10,12-15	
A	EP-A-0 271 110 (K.K. TOSHIBA) * Column 1, lines 6-43; column 2, lines 20-40 * - - - - -	9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			H 01 L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		12 April 91	GREENE S.K.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
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